occurred in Negros until 1873.[72] To this day, however, fear of the Moros exists among the people of the area; many of them believe that the only "good Moro is a dead one."

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The Growth of the Population of Negros: 1877

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The development of the sugar industry in Negros had two results. First, it became more important to establish law and order in the island for protection of the mills and growing wealth of the hacenderos. The Spanish officials in Manila began to take more interest in Negros and an attempt was made to stamp out outlaws. It was mainly the hacenderos who wished the protection of the American flag during the Philippine revolution, not because they were unsympathetic to the revolt against the United States but because they wished to protect their investments.

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Second, the development of the sugar-producing areas in Bais, San Carlos, and northern and western Negros made a larger labor force necessary. These workers were obtained, for the most part, from Panay, Cebu and Bohol. Echauz gives an interesting account of the recruiting of workers for the haciendas.[73] He writes of employers sending thirty or forty thousand pesos (one peso = fifty cents, U.S.A.) to Panay to requisition laborers.

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[72] Galang and Osias, op. cit., p. 405.

[73] Echauz, op. cit., pp. 83-5.

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> Twenty or thirty men come and apply for jobs during the milling season and talk with the 'capatas' or foreman, and express their willingness to work because the hacendero treats his men well. After a long talk the hacendero agrees to give seven or ten pesos for each laborer for fifteen days...The hacendero, then thinks that his problems are solved, but the next morning he wakes without the laborers who he has already paid because they fled during the night.[74]

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The expansion of Negros' sugar industry, the press of the people on the cultivable land of Cebu, Bohol, and Panay, and natural increase swelled the population of Negros from 58,000 in 1845 to 204,669 in 1877. The population of the major Visayan islands in 1877 is given in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV

Population of the Six Major[75] Visayan Islands - 1877

Islands	Population
Panay	777,777
Cebu	403,296
Bohol	226, 546
Leyte	220,515
NEGROS	204,669
Samar	178,890

In 1864 there were thirty-six cabezas in Siaton; each was responsible for about one hundred Filipinos[76] or

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[74]Echauz, op. cit., p. 84.

[75]Sawyer, op. cit., p. 296. Sawyer states he obtained these figures from "a Spanish record" that he does not fully cite. In 1860 Echauz writes there were 200,000 inhabitants in Negros with thirty pueblos. Echauz, op. cit., p. 35 and Ruiz, op. cit., p. 131.

[76]This information was given me by Santiago Tayko who had been appointed a cabeza when eighteen years old and still lives in Barrio Bonawon.

20: Hart E-6 (.95.) 1954 OA: Philippines
Central Bisayan OA.4

is sufficiently dried to be threshed. Rice harvesting is everyone's job. Wernstedt reports that in Negros men, women and children harvest the rice. One person can harvest about one *cavan* of *palay* per day; an acre producing twelve *cavans*, the average yield for Negros, requires twelve man-days to harvest.[32]

Caticugan's rice harvest attracts harvesters from as far as Zamboanguita and Dauin, although most of them live in neighboring *barrios* or *sitios*. Harvesters are paid according to the speed with which they work. Some cultivators may give their laborers one-seventh of the *palay* harvested, especially if they are in a hurry to have their paddies harvested and wish to attract help. Harvesters from other *barrios* who stay several days at one field furnish their own food. The common division of *palay* in Caticugan, however, is one *ganta* to the laborer for every eight harvested and threshed. The division is usually made at the end of each day's work.

This harvest practice in Caticugan seems to have developed during the last war when the people harvested their *palay* rapidly to avoid expropriation by Japanese patrols or guerrillas. For this reason division was made at the end of each day. The usual pre-war practice was to dry *palay*, put it in one large pile, and thresh all the grain at a later date. The common payment to harvest help was two *gantas* of rice for every day a man worked at

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[32] Wernstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 199.